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Annual Report

1964

New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council

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NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

To The Honourable K. J. Webber
Minister of Labour
Province of New Brunswick

Dear Sir:

The New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council has the honour to submit to you its second Annual Report containing pertinent financial, statistical and operating data for the year ending December 31, 1964.

You will note that as forecast in our last report we have supplemented and improved our training facilities, increased and up-graded our Staff to a position where we feel we are able to offer valuable assistance in Safety Education to any firm in need of or requesting same. This is verified by the fact that firms availing themselves of our assistance and willing to co-operate have invariably shown a decline in accident frequency.

Now working with the services of a qualified statistician the obtaining of reliable up-to-date statistics in a usable form is more vital than ever, and we intend to pursue every possible means to obtain the necessary data.

During the year we held ten general meetings and one special meeting with practically full attendance. Once again, we would like to thank the New Brunswick Department of Labour, the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board and the Department of Finance for their assistance and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted

H. S. HOWCROFT, *Chairman*
G. G. DUCLOS
A. FERLOTTE
J. F. ALLISON
R. G. JONES
D. W. MCKENZIE

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

G. W. Crandlemire, Executive Director

The year just past has been reasonably successful in most aspects. The work force of the Province has increased and industrial expansion has created new employment and prosperity. Prospects for continued expansion are bright.

On the other hand increased industrial activity with deadlines to meet often causes hurry and short-cuts that result in more injuries and increased costs.

In spite of this pressure of work we feel that considerable progress has been made in our efforts to arouse industry to insist upon safe working conditions and safe work habits.

Examination of 1964 statistics points out quite forcibly that employers who put forth the effort to operate a safety program improve their injury record most significantly.

When we planned our work for 1963 we examined the 1962 reports of accidents in firms and picked out some 730 firms whose number of injuries and costs were the greatest. These were given priority for visits and efforts to persuade them to initiate a safety program or to improve the one already in operation.

We met with cooperation from most of the employers. Several were skeptical and hesitant but went along with our proposals reluctantly. Some were uncooperative and unwilling to put forth any effort to follow our recommendations.

Results over the two year period reflect very closely the amount of effort put forth by top management to enforce safety regulations and eliminate hazardous conditions and practices in their operations.

Of the 730 firms that we close for special attention, 517 of them improved their record in 1964. One large firm cut their lost time injuries by 75 per cent; their days lost from 4,400 to 97 and their costs from $27,000 to $1,500. A large mining company has improved their record by 65 per cent, another by 15 per cent. A firm in the manufacturing class, over 60 per cent. To achieve these results the firms took the matter of a safety program very seriously. They passed safety regulations. They made one of their staff responsible for their safety program in each of their operations. They made sure all of their machines were kept in good repair. The results give strong evidence that the accident record bears a close relationship to the amount of effort put into a safety program and the managerial skill of the people concerned.

Most of the firms whose record did not improve were practically the same or slightly worse.

Of the dozen or so firms whose record was substantially worse almost all were those who remain unconvinced that a safety program will have any effect and have not been willing to take the necessary action to ensure a safe operation.

Fatalities remain about the same in number. Here, too, more strenuous effort to stop this needless waste of life, must be made.

Fatality reports are going out and several responses from them have been received. These will be made more dramatic and instructive and will be a useful tool in safety promotion.

CONVENTION

Our first convention was held in April at the Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John. Attendance was over 200 and we expect interest will grow from year to year.

The program was designed to acquaint the delegates with the purposes of the Council and its services; to present the magnitude of the injury problem and the cost of compensation; to point out ways that the problems can be met; and to provide evidence that those who had put forth the necessary effort had met with success.

Most of the comments were favourable and we were very pleased with the reaction and the results.

Our 1965 convention will be held in the Brunswick Hotel in Moncton on April 29 and 30. Mr. Joseph Connell of Kitchener has agreed to be our "Keynote" speaker and Mr. Joe Morris, Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress will be our dinner speaker.

SAFETY EDUCATION

We published six issues of a newsletter in 1964 and we plan to publish six issues each year. We have tried to make it informative rather than entertaining.

During the latter half of the year regular TV spots were shown and a number of favourable comments were received. Most of the showings were slides with the announcer reading the script, a number of short safety films were also shown. They were directed to construction workers during the summer but the approach was changed to a stevedoring topic just prior to the opening of the winter port season.

The Saint John TV station carried these spots. Our approach over the French TV station in Moncton was on a more general theme.

We feel that this media offers a means of getting our message across to large numbers of employees that we would not otherwise reach and we plan to continue this project.

We issued information bulletins to radio stations and newspapers giving information on injury statistics and this will be continued and expanded during 1965.

POSTERS

We have discontinued sending out posters of a general nature to large numbers of employers through the mail. There was much evidence that many of these were wasted. We have, however, stocked over 100 different types of posters on specific topics. These will be distributed by our field staff and placed where their message applies to the situation. We shall print copies of the posters in each of our newsletters and they can be ordered by those who will use them.

We have had several of our own posters printed, including bilingual and French language ones. In the interest of economy we will always have to order some that are used in small quantities from other provinces or the National Safety Council.

COURSES

During the year, 2,265 visits were made by our field staff to over 1,000 employers.

Thirty-seven courses were conducted for 423 supervisors and 44 employee meetings were held where over 1,200 employees were shown ways to work safely or given instructions in safe work habits and procedures.

FILMS

Our films have been in such great demand that we have had to purchase two and, in one case, three copies of them so that we could fill the requests for them.

We are particularly pleased with the reception and results received from the Safety Wise Series of films and the film "Construction Can Be Safe". This construction film is a particularly good instructional one.

We have 32 films in stock and we have had over 200 showings to an audience of more than 8,000.

The Safety Wise Series was also shown on the Saint John Television station during a safety day campaign put on by the City of Saint John for their public works employees.

We have made several new sets of slides which are being used by our staff at many of their training sessions. Some of the topics covered include: lifting, falls, fork lift trucks, hand tools, etc.

New film strips with sound were purchased. These are also very useful and are much in demand. We received one free from Chrysler Corporation for use in service stations which we will put to good use.

During 1964, nine Turtle Club Awards were made and 22 Gold Caps were awarded to men whose lives had been saved by wearing hard hats. There are probably many other instances that were not reported.

SAFETY CODE

The Department of Labour has completed its task of drafting a Safety Code for all industries. Prior to acceptance it was sent out for comments and criticisms. Many were received and the Code redrafted to meet valid objections. It was submitted to the Cabinet and approved, and will be issued early in 1965.

The Department of Labour inspectors will enforce the Code and our field representatives will use it as a guide and an instruction manual to teach the approved methods of safe operation.

Copies are available from the Department of Labour.

The next step is to have specific codes prepared in greater detail for the various industries. This will require more intensive study and will await an assessment of how the general code is being received; how effectively it can be applied; what additional direction must be given and what gaps remain to be filled.

ORGANIZED LABOUR

We are much encouraged by increased interest on the part of organized labour in safety programs.

It has always seemed to us that no effective safety program can be operated without the complete cooperation of the workmen. We believe that the workmen themselves are the ones who are most vitally concerned when injuries occur and are, therefore, the ones who should be most interested in eliminating hazards and initiating safe working conditions, procedures, and habits. After all, it is the workman who suffers the pain and the loss of income.

It is, therefore, difficult to understand any lack of interest among labour leaders and the workmen themselves.

This year has seen the unions becoming interested in safety and we expect this interest will grow and spread. We hope the time has come when all unions will make a major effort to contribute to the safety education of their members and ensure that they are exposed to safe and efficient working conditions.

Wherever the employees themselves through their unions, or as individuals, have taken an active part in the organization and operation of a safety program the injury rate has decreased. On the other hand, no program can be effective without employee participation and cooperation.

STAFF

Three new members were added to our staff during the year. In May, Francois D'Amour of Dalhousie was hired as a field representative for the North Shore area. In June, Frances McNamara, stenographer, was taken on staff, and in July, E. P. McCoy was engaged as a statistician.

This gives us a field staff of four with a representative in Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton and Dalhousie.

TRAINING

We have continued our policy of in-service training for the field staff. During 1964, Mr. Hall, one of our representatives, attended a Safety Instructor's Course put on by the U.S. Department of Labour in Niagara Falls, New York; and a Grinding Wheel Seminar in Augusta, Maine.

Two others, Mr. Beaton and Mr. Jessome spent a week in Montreal studying safety programs in operation in three firms there. Our North Shore representative, Mr. D'Amour attended a course put on by Domtar of Montreal and spent a few days with the Quebec Industrial Accident Prevention Association staff. Mr. D'Amour's training period was spent with the other members of our staff, during which time he was given experience in putting on safety education programs. A further period of training for Mr. D'Amour is planned.

Three staff members took additional training in First Aid in our program to bring each of our field representatives to the medallion level. So far Mr. Beaton and Mr. Jessome have qualified for medallions.

Members of the staff attended the Canadian Industrial Safety Association meeting, the Quebec Industrial Accident Prevention Association conference, the Occupational Health and Safety Conference held by the Canadian Labour Congress, and a course in radiation safety at Chalk River.

STATISTICS

Mr. McCoy's main task has been to reorganize the method of producing our statistics. We had not been able to obtain reliable statistical information on time or in a form that we could make available to employers.

With the cooperation of the Workmen's Compensation Board staff, he has reorganized the punch card system and although a number of adjustments still have to be made, we are confident that we will in 1965 be able to turn out information that we can use and support.

This has been a major effort on Mr. McCoy's part and has involved many hours of work after midnight with staff at the Data Centre of the Department of Finance and Industry and the University of New Brunswick.

PLANS

Plans are underway to expand the Council so that each industrial classification will have a management representative and a labour representative on the Council.

We are convinced that the production of useful statistics is one of our main tasks. For the first time we are confident that it can be done.

The planned industrial expansion in the Province with several major construction projects presents a great challenge to all of those in the safety field.

With this in mind, we plan to spend much of our time in the construction industry this year. We have purchased several new construction films and much of our other material is related to construction.

Companies like Modern Construction, Stone & Webster, Domtar Construction Ltd., and Canadian Industries Limited have proved that the number of injuries can be kept at a very low level on construction projects or where natural hazards exist. It takes effort, but these and many other firms have done it. It requires only the will to act.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would be remiss if we did not pay tribute for the support and assistance received from the Chairman and all the members of the Council. Their interest and their sincere concern is a necessary part of the whole effort.

We have continued to receive complete cooperation from the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department of Labour and other government departments such as Lands and Mines, Public Works, Queens Printer, Data Processing Branch, and the Audio Visual Bureau.

These people provide many services for us that we would find it very difficult to obtain elsewhere and we are most grateful for their willing assistance.

EXHIBIT "A"

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET
AS OF 31st DECEMBER 1964

ASSETS

Cash in bank	$30,588.30
Travelling advances receivable	500.00
	$31,088.30

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Accounts payable		$ 4,159.63
Equity:		
Balance 1st January 1964	$11,987.43	
Excess of revenue over expenditure for the year—Exhibit "B"	14,941.24	26,928.67
		$31,088.30

Approved on behalf of the Council

H. S. HOWCROFT

G. G. DUCLOS

Note: Office and other equipment acquired by the Council at a cost of $7,063.93 is not included in the assets above.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council as of 31st December 1964 and the statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

We have received all the information and explanations we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet and related statement of revenue and expenditure fairly present, respectively, the financial position of the Council as of 31st December, 1964, and the financial results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the accounting records of the Council.

REEVEY, BLACKMORE, BURNHAM, LAWS & PAGE
Chartered Accountans

Fredericton, N.B.
January 22th, 1965

EXHIBIT "B"

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1964

Revenue:		
Grants—Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick		$140,929.00
Expenditure:		
Salaries	$47,005.93	
Employee benefits	2,589.88	
Travelling	5,346.92	
Office supplies	3,753.87	
Training and education supplies	10,230.45	
Directors—Remuneration	2,000.00	
—Expenses	1,802.17	
Car expenses—Rental	7,822 00	
—Gas and oil	1,996.01	
Rent	2,700.00	
Telephone	748.34	
Postage	1,570.51	
Recruiting staff	1,623.97	
Professional fees	139.58	
Miscellaneous	666.06	
Convention expenses, net	780.36	
Total ordinary	90,776.05	
Equipment—Training and education	1,153.31	
	91,929.36	
Grant—New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association, Inc.	34,058.40	125,987.76
Excess of revenue over expenditure—To Exhibit "A"		$ 14,941.24

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES SAFETY ASSOCIATION INC.

The New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association reported on its first full year of operation. Mr. T. M. Pond is their manager and they have two field men — James Hovey and Alonzo Paradis.

They have concentrated most of their efforts upon the logging industry,, attempting to persuade the operators to institute safety precautions as part of their regular work procedures. They have emphasized a program of wearing safety hats and knee and leg pads as one of their main promotions. They also stress the importance of correct usage of power saws and safe practices during the whole logging operation.

During 1964 they reported that fifty-four employers introduced a policy of requiring all their men to wear hard hats, thirty-three were using knee pads and sixteen, safety shoes.

Their field men made 208 visits to operators, 70 trips to woods operations and 54 visits to saw mills.

Two films on woods operations were bought — "Heads Up", a film on the value of hard hats; and "Safety Pants", on the protection that nylon pads offer against power saws.

Their field staff have worked with the Forest Service in providing safety training for youth groups who have taken courses in the Miramichi and Fredericton areas. Lectures were also given to students taking courses from the University of New Brunswick Forestry Extension Branch and the Carleton County Vocational School and the field service personnel of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

Plans are underway to extend their efforts and to organize regional meetings of operators to arouse a greater interest in safety.

STATISTICAL REPORT—1964

INTRODUCTION

The following report was prepared by the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council and is based on information supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province. The report presents an analysis of all industrial accidents for the year 1964 (January through December) as reported to the Industrial Safety Council, but does not include industrial accidents which while occurring during the year 1964 were not processed at the time the report was being prepared. This omission while causing errors in the total number of injuries should not detract from the results in any significant fashion.

The objective of the report is to outline the number, severity, major causes, regions affected, etc. in terms considerably more meaningful than a lengthy list of individual claims which by their very nature would be almost devoid of any real significance without many laborious calculations and cross comparisons. It is the opinion of the Council that the people to whom the report is directed do not possess the time nor the facilities to probe and analyze a large mass of unrelated incidents. This task has therefore been carried out with this consideration in mind.

Since this report is essentially statistical in nature and represents only those industrial injuries as reported to the Council which occurred during the year 1964, the conclusions reached do not take into account the number of injuries which have been or will be reclassified both as to type and severity by the Compensation Board. Information of this type, while of considerable interest, will in all likelihood be included in the Board's annual report. Again this omission is not of such importance as to negate the contents of the report.

The increasing complexities brought about by mechanization of most major industries in the Province and the rapidly increasing costs of injuries point out a great need for the study and evaluation of injury statistics. This report and all future reports will attempt to point out areas and directions which may be of paramount importance in carrying out the educational aspects of safety.

Direct costs which constitute a necessary part of this report do not include such costs as are attributable to administration, rehabilitation, upgraded pension or other amounts set aside to meet unreported claims.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the ensuing report, while offered in condensed form for ease of reading, will not convey the impression that the significance of the results have been sacrificed for brevity.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

I FREQUENCY OF INJURY

During the year 1964 the number of industrial injuries as reported to the Industrial Safety Council reached a figure of 17,890. Since this figure will be somewhat low due to a hold over of claims into the year 1965, we have made an allowance for a further 1,500 accidents (this figure is based on previous experience with injuries carried over in the following year). These two figures give a combined total of 19,390 injuries which represents an increase of 295 claims over last year's[1] adjusted figure or a 1.6 per cent increase over 1963.

When this figure is related to the employed labour force for the year 1964 it is observed that the injuries on a percentage basis have decreased slightly to 10.3 per cent this year compared to 10.6 in 1963 and 10.8 in 1962.

Table 1 below gives a comparison of the injuries for the three year period 1962-1964. It is indicative of some small improvement as evidenced by figures in the column headed "% Inc. (Dec.) of accidents as % of employed labour force".

TABLE I

Year	*Number of Injuries*	*% Inc. (Dec.) Over Previous Year*	*Employed Labour Force (Est.)*[2]	*Injuries as % of E. L. F.*	*% Inc. (Dec.) of Injuries as % of E. L. F.*
1964	19,390[3]	(1.5)*	189,000	10.3	(2.8)*
1963	19,095[1]	(1.7)*	181,000	10.6	(1.9)*
1962	19,423[1]	11.5	180,000	10.8	1.1

Footnotes

(1) Adjusted figure from Workmen's Compensation Board report — total number of claims reported less cases listed as non-compensable.

(2) Department of Labour estimates — New Brunswick.

(3) Calculated on actual recorded injuries and allowance for 1965 carry over.

(*) indicates decrease over period compared.

II DIRECT COSTS OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The direct costs associated with injuries sustained in the year 1964 as reported to the Council amounted to $2,494,295 which represents an expenditure of $13.00 for every member of the employed labour force. In addition to the amount spent on 1964 injuries, a further amount of $1,910,000 was required to settle injuries suffered in the years prior to 1964. No direct comparison of costs is possible for the years 1963 and 1962 due to the method of reporting in the previous years.

*Table II listed below illustrates certain very informative characteristics concerning costs and severity, but in this instance, also, no comparison is possible for years prior to 1964. Particular attention is drawn to the wide differences in the days lost per claim by class when compared to the average days lost per claim. The same situation prevails in the direct costs. The average days lost per injury of 18.6 when weighted with the effective increase in time lost due to the more serious type of injuries, which will not become apparent until late in 1965, will climb to a value of 23.8 days lost per injury. The same approach leads to an increase in the direct cost of an injury from $146 to $202. It will be noted from the same table that three classes exert the greatest influence on the averages as calculated; i.e., forestry, manufacture and sale, and construction.

TABLE II [4]

[4]Direct costs and the total number of days lost by industrial classification for 1964 injuries.

Class	*Direct Cost in Dollars*	*Total No of days lost*	*No of 1964 lost time injuries* [5]	*Direct cost per injury in Dollars*	*Days lost per injury*
Mining	175,387	41,980	773	227	54.3
Forestry	812,709	103,576	3,998	203	25.9
Manufacture and Sale	537,815	57,444	6,059	89	9.5
Construction	463,741	51,824	3,993	116	13.0
Transportation	176,879	12,003	698	253	17.2
C. N. R.	127,243	21,554	456	279	47.3
Federal Government	82,799	10,338	500	166	20.7
Provincial Government	117,722	18,032	592	199	30.5
Total	2,494,295	316,737	17,069	146	18.6

Footnotes

[4] Direct costs as used here do not include such items of expenditure as upgrading of pensions, administration or allocations to reserve or unreported claims.

[5] Does not include injuries where no costs were involved, nor estimated balance processed in 1965.

III SEVERITY OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

Fatalities—1964 was marked by 28 fatalities which resulted from work injuries. The average age of this group at the time of the fatal injury was 41 years. In addition to these fatalities a further 8 deaths were reported during the year as a direct consequence of injuries suffered in previous years. These 36 fatalities left a total of 81 dependents — 26 widows and 55 children.

A measure of the severity of injuries is equated in terms of working days lost and the costs associated with such lost time. Both of these have been previously mentioned under the section pertaining to direct costs. Table III details the disposition of 1964 injuries by type and industrial class expressed as a percentage of all injuries.

TABLE III

Percentage distribution of Industrial Injuries for 1964—[6]type of disability by industrial class.

Class	*Fatal*	*Total*	*Permanent Partial*	*Permanent Temporary*	*Total Temporary*	*Partial Minor*	*Total*
Mining	.028	—	—	2.36	—	2.01	4.40
Forestry	.040	—	.023	13.74	—	9.35	23.15
Manufacture and Sale	.023	—	.006	10.92	—	24.41	35.37
Construction	.017	—	.006	7.76	—	15.92	23.70
Transportation	.017	—	—	1.83	—	2.24	4.09
C. N. R.	.011	—	—	.78	—	2.04	2.82
Federal Government	.011	—	—	1.21	—	1.73	2.96
Provincial Government	.011	—	—	1.38	—	2.12	3.51
Total	.159	—	.035	39.98	—	59.82	100.00

Footnote

[6] Disability type does not take into account the additional reclassification of injuries which takes place in years subsequent to year of occurrence.

IV CAUSE OF INJURY

Table IV ranks the causes of injury according to the frequency of occurrence during 1964, with the lowest rank (1) being the most common cause. (2) second most common, etc. The higher ranks; i.e., 7 to 10 vary so slightly in frequency of occurrence that they may be taken as equal.

TABLE IV

Ranking of Accident Causes by Industrial Classification — 1964

	Mining	*Forest*	*Mfg. & Sale*	*Const.*	*Trans.*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Striking against, stepping on objects	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	3
Struck by objects	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Caught in, on or between	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	5
Collision or wrecks	8	8	8	8	7	6	8	6
Falls and slips	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2
Temp. & Explosion	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Inhalation	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	8
Electrical contact	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	10
Over exertion	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Misc.	10	10	9	10	9	10	6	9

TABLE V

Change in Number of Industrial Injuries by Industrial Class expressed as a percentage of previous year's value.

Industry	*Year 1962*	*Year 1963*	*YEAR 1964 Actual*	*Per cent Change*	*Estimate Final*	*Per cent Change*
Mining	Not Available	1,012	895	—11.6	970	— 4.2
Forestry		4,411	4,545	+ 3.0	4,925	+11.7
Manufacturing		6,989	6,977	— 0.2	7,562	+ 8.2
Construction		5,786	4,650	—19.6	5,041	—12.9
Transportation and other		897	[illegible]	— 8.3	892	0.0
Total	19,423	19,095	17,[illegible]0	— 6.3	19,390	+ 1.0

(Reference: ISC File)

CONCLUSION

In attempting to reach valid conclusions pertaining to the trend of industrial injuries in the Province the inherent difficulties in assessing the true meaning and relationships must be considered and statements formulated accordingly. Since much of the data included in the report is based on estimates either supplied to the Council by other government departments or computed from various outside publications, complete significance of the results rests largely on the accuracy of these estimates.

Despite the restrictions mentioned, certain facts are strongly suggestive of an improved condition this year.

First, while the absolute number of injuries has increased over the preceding years, this increase is more than offset by the higher number in the employed labour force. The percentage of the employed labour force involved in industrial injuries in 1964 was 10.3 compared with 10.6 in 1963 and 10.8 in 1962. Comparing the percentage of the labour force injured over the three year period it becomes apparent that there has been a gradual improvement; 2.8 per cent over 1963 and 4.6 per cent over 1962.

Reference to Chart 5 of the report indicates that the productivity of all major industries has increased at an unprecedented rate from 1961 up to the present. This indicates that the exposure to industrial injury has also risen due to more advanced mechanization of the industries and more complete utilization of the available labour. This evidence tends to support the belief that the reduction in the injury rate to 10.3 per cent of the employed labour force is on the conservative side.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

(1) The 28 fatal injuries in 1964 represents an increase of 2 over the previous year.

(2) The absolute frequency rate [7] of injury expressed as a percentage of the employed labour force decreased 2.8 per cent over 1963 and 4.6 per cent over 1962.

(3) A total of 316,737 days were lost due to injuries in 1964 with a further 200,000 days being charged against previous years' injuries[8].

(4) The average number of days lost was 18.6 days and 23.8 days considering previous years (i.e., 18.6 days for injuries in 1964 and settled in the same year, and 42.7 days for injuries which are carried over because of greater severity).

(5) 600 fewer injuries this year than were expected.

(6) 6,000 days of added production to industry as a result of decreased rate.

(7) Added value of commodity production in the region of $350,000[9].

(8) Direct costs of injuries reduced approximately $87,000[10].

(9) [11]Reduction in industrial injuries in construction and mining.

(10) [11]Increase in rate in forestry and manufacture and sale.

(11) Major causes of injury indicate no change from previously established pattern. Similar situation exists for region of injury and nature of injury.

Footnote:

(7) All injuries as reported—lost time injuries and other.

(8) Refer Table II.

(9) Average productive value has been calculated to be approximately $7.00 per hour. Obtained by consideration of total net value of commodity production and labour required.

(10) Refer Table II.

(11) Refer Charts.

OUTLOOK FOR 1965

A consolidation of the more important facets of this report on industrial injuries suggests very strongly that unless there is a further substantial reduction in the injury rates for all groups in industry the following results can be anticipated during the year 1965:

(1) 20,500-21,800 claims will be filed with the Workmen's Compensation Board during the course of the year. (Based on an anticipated employed labour force of 195,000.)

(2) There will be 32-35 fatal injuries including all industrial classes.

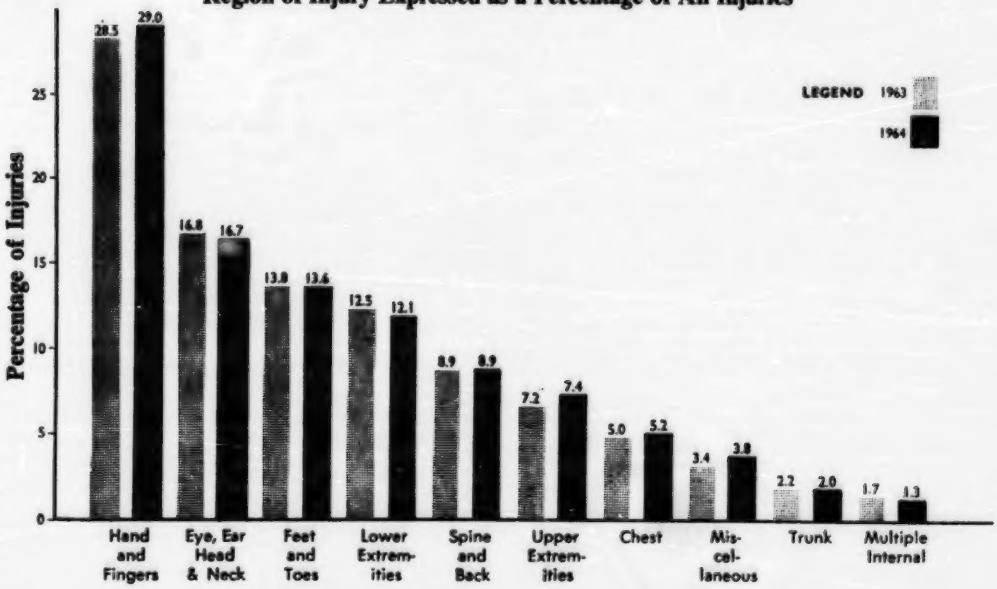
(3) 300 to 350 injuries in 1965 will result in an injury of a permanent nature.

(4) A figure of close to $3,500,000 will be expended during the year in settlement or partial settlement of these claims.

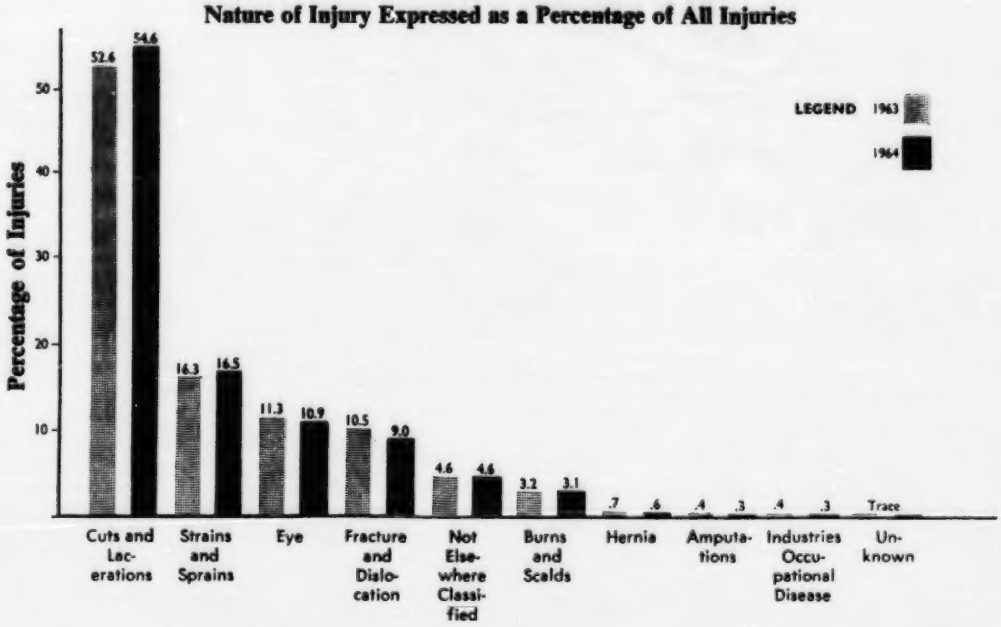
(5) Approximately one half million days of production will be lost.

(6) The time lost as a result of injuries will cost the economy of the Province an amount slightly in excess of $32,000,000 in goods and services.

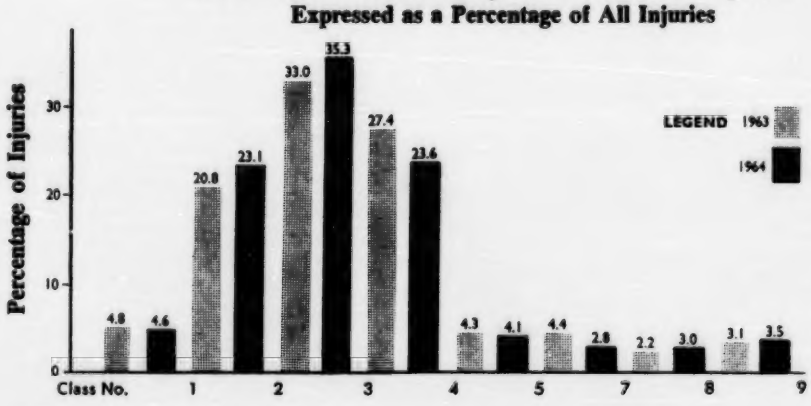
Region of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of All Injuries



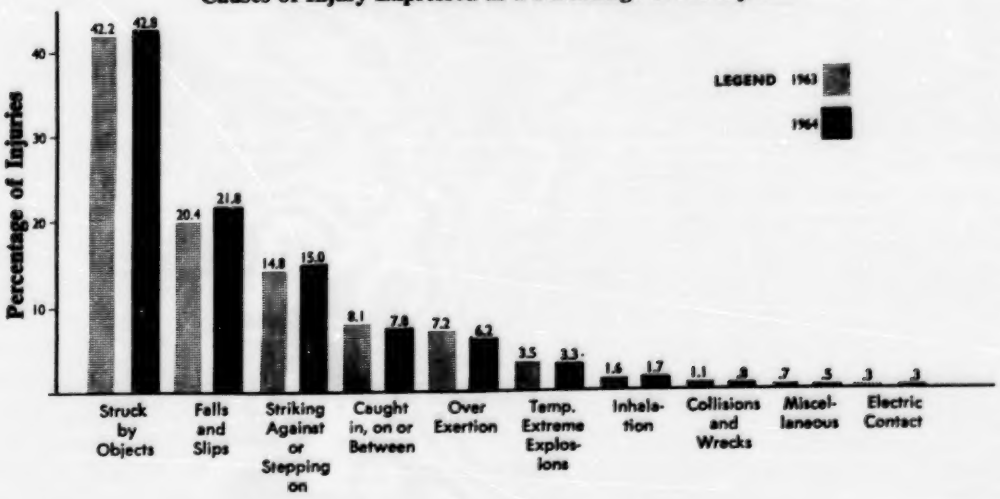
Nature of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of All Injuries



Distribution of Industrial Injuries 1963 and 1964 by Class Expressed as a Percentage of All Injuries



Causes of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of All Injuries



Change in Net Value of Commodity Production Expressed as Percentage of Previous Years Value